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DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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A TRIBUTE OF THE PAST.

They have gone with the year, they have gone with the year!
The friends of our bosom so sacredly dear;
Their step on the threshold no longer is heard.
Nor the song of their voice like the song of a bird.

Bright links have departed from love's golden chain,
While tears dim the lustre of those that remain;
And Hope fondly weaves her garland forlorn,
New blossoms for those that are faded and gone

They have gone with the year, to return nevermore,
Like the days and the weeks and the months that are o'er;
We have left them behind on our march as we go,
The green turf above them, their ashes below.

We have left them behind; ah, not so! they have trod
Before us the path that leads upward to God;
They have joyfully entered the region sublime,
While we still are linked unto earth, sin and time.

There friendship is perfect, in union divine,
And Hope is not needed her garlands to twine;
For the joys of fruition fill ever the soul,
As seasons unnumbered eternally roll.

They have gone with the year, they were linked with its hours
Of joy and of sorrow, of sunlight and showers;
All, all have departed, and left us to come
From our earthly abode to their heavenly home.

Oh Father Divine! as approaches the day
When death to thy presence shall call us away,
And the friends that we love shall drop softly a tear,
And whisper of us, "they have gone with the year"—

So guide us in wisdom, and teach us Thy will,
That we the great duties of life may fulfil;
Till the years which the last of life's portion shall be,
A blissful eternity opens with Thee.

A. H. L.

Letter from Basle.

No. II.

MY DEAR FRIEND: We arrived late in the evening at Basle, and found delightful rooms in the Hotel des Trois Rois, which is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and from its piazzas one can look up and down the stream. The bridge which unites the old and new town is very near us, and it is quite amusing to watch the dashing of the rapid waters against the supports of the bridge, and to follow the raftsman as he dextrously guides his boat of timber under the narrow archways. It is also delightful of an evening to go out on the piazza which our windows open upon, and see the lights of the opposite part of the town, and the Rhine just below us, wide and clear. The sound of its ever rushing waters lull you to sleep. The gayest scene it presents is at sunset, when the bridge is crowded with passengers and carts. Our accommodations are so delightful that we would fain make a long rest here, but the season is advanced, and if we would see Switzerland we must march onward. The rooms we occupy communicate with each other and run in a line back of the house, so we all have the Rhine to enjoy. They are beautifully furnished—sattin wood furniture with currant colored velvet for cushions—the prettiest contrast I have ever seen. Like Colonge, this town is built on both sides of the Rhine, and formerly, a great jealousy existed between the two, each set up a figure expressive of contempt for the other, but now, all is harmony between them, and the figures have been taken down. The town is well built, and possesses, what to an Englishman would appear a quiet, reasonable repose. A Frenchman, however, who undertook to guide us, expresses himself thus: "Basle resembles a house which is to be hired, everything comfortable enough but the most dismal silence pervading it." Our first visit was to the museum to see Holbein's pictures—everything is Holbein, his name is in every mouth, he is the artistic genius of the place. I liked his early boyish sketches, they are full of life; a school scene, a master holding a bundle of rods at the back of a mischievous urchin was capital; his pictures are generally sacred in character, but undignified in conception; his "Dance of Death" is an evidence of this, and makes one shudder. He takes a season of plague and shows its attacks upon persons of every rank and in every possible situation; this is called the Dance of Death. His portrait of Erasmus is fine. Elijah raising the widow's son and a head of John the Baptist, I liked very much. We drove to the house of an old gentleman whose son I knew very well in this country; he is a German Professor in one of our institutions. The old man and his daughter received us most kindly, and were overjoyed at hearing of their absent son, whom they thought dead, as two years had passed without a letter from him. The poor father's joy was clouded by this proof of neglect. He has forgottenus, he exclaimed, as he sobbed out and lifted up his voice and wept in bitterness of soul: he was very old, and to see the old weep is one of the saddest pictures of life; those tears will fall on that son's path like blight. We tried to comfort him, his daughter was much moved. He could not be comforted. "He is ashamed of us in his elevation," he said. After this we drove out of town to see Madame Wolleb, whose son is now in California. What a different scene awaited us; she was all joy, embraced me again and again, wept over me, told me of her son's devotion, his constant letters; she held my hand, looked in my face, and said you are too good; the little kindness I had shown her son had so effected her. She was surrounded by her sisters and friends, who most hospitably came forward to invite us to their houses—we must have souveniers from her collection of pretty things. After an hour's visit we rose to go, promising to call the next day or on our way to Zurich, all the company rose with us and we walked on the bank of the river by her house; returning to town we met her husband, a Protestant clergyman, who they designate as Father Walleb, we stopped and had an interview with him. On our return drove to the Cathedral and saw the tomb of Erasmus, also that of the wife of Rodolph of Hapsburgh; went down into the Cript among the old tombs, then to the chamber where the council met to depose the Pope. A carved image of our Saviour on his cross still remains. I felt that "the high places had not been removed, although the Sacristan said it was preserved to retain the original features of the room. This church was built in 1000, it is very old, painted within and without; they are renovating it, scraping the red paint off and revealing beautiful stone pillows the color of ashes of roses steeped with white, which it is said is the original stone, but it looks to my eye like inlaid work. I walked in the cloister, the favorite retreat of Erasmus. A great man always leaves his impress on those spots where he loved to retire from the world. We went to the Hotel Ville, saw the frescoes by Holbein, and the audience chamber with its fine old oak carving which was superb, then home to pack for Zurich, which I will tell you of in my next. Until then adieu.

ANECDOTES OF THE REVIVAL.

THE FULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING.

The numbers at this meeting are as great as ever, and the spirit of prayer as earnest. The conversions have been numerous for the last few days. The inquiring are present every day.

"*Home at last.*"—A clergyman mentioned the case of a young man in the lower lecture room, which moved all hearts. He was the son of a very pious mother. In his boyhood he was inclined to evil. When only nine years old he ran away from his mother. He lived away from her, and all she could do was to follow him with her letters and her prayers. She wrote most earnest Christian letters to him, and he would return them to her *unanswered*.

Sometimes he would request her never to mention the subject of religion to him again. But the poor agonized mother could not forbear. She would follow him, praying and writing, so anxious was she that he would become a Christian.

God preserved his life amid many dangers. One in particular was mentioned. In one of his excursions for pleasure, a most terrific thunder-storm overtook the party, and by one single flash of lightning the horses of the carriage in which he was seated, as well as the horses of the carriage which preceded him, were all killed. He was mercifully preserved. But his heart was unmoved by all this.

At length he went to sea as a seaman, and all opportunity was cut off from hearing from him or communicating with him. But still that poor mother was often on her knees in prayer in his behalf. He returned from the sea, and on coming into port, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association laid hold of him and induced him to go to a prayer meeting. It was one of the union prayer meetings of a neighboring city. He was interested, then awakened, then convicted and converted; and, before a congregation of 2,000 souls, stood up to tell what the Lord had done for him.

He hastened to tell his mother what the Lord had done for his soul, and how her prayers had been answered in his salvation;—to confess to her forgiveness. This was one of the first things he did after his conversion. And now he stood before that assembly, a monument of God's goodness and a living witness that God was a covenant-keeping God,—"I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee."

Eightg added.—Rev. W. D. McCoy, Rector of St. Peter's church, New Orleans, was in this lower room, and made a most touching address, full of earnestness and sympathy with this Fulton street prayer meeting. He had just come from New Orleans, where during the whole season of the epidemic he had stood by the sick and dying and had been mercifully spared himself. He spoke of the union prayer meetings which have been held in that city. His own church had shared largely in the great blessings of a revival, and eighty had been added to his church, as being hopefully converted. Then he kneeled down and led in a most fervent prayer.

A gentleman from Philadelphi said that he never saw such a prayer meeting as he had seen a few days ago. The Synods—Old School and New School—met in Philadelphia for their fall meeting, and without any pre-concert or previous understanding, the two bodies adjourned to attend the noon prayer meeting in the Sansom street church. The members met there and the meeting was most cordial and affecting. They welcomed each other at that place of prayer. They exchanged most cordial salutations. Many tears fell, and all hearts went away rejoicing. It was truly a time of love.

Medical Students' Prayer Meeting.—We have inaugurated in our city, said the same speaker, a most important movement. We have now in all, in our medical schools about 1500 medical students. We have opened a prayer meeting every morning for them. The meetings are led by a medical student, and the first meeting was attended by more than 500, or one-third of the whole number in the city. We have inquired out the professors of religion among them, so that we know who to call upon to lead the meetings and they promise to be a great success.

Catholic Servant Girls.—A very urgent request was put up for a Catholic servant girl, who had lived in a pious family, had attended family prayer, and had become very much interested for her own salvation. She had been forbidden to hear the Bible read, she had been forbidden to attend family worship by her priest, and she was in great distress of mind.

One gentleman said that Lord Brougham had said, lately, that the female operatives in London were the most important class in it. In this city he said we had ninety thousand working girls; thirty thousand more than there were of working young men. A large share of these were Roman Catholics. He did not believe that we did right to give them up as hopeless cases, and make no effort for their conversion. He mentioned his own success in inducing his hired Catholic help to attend family worship. He made it a part of the agreement that they would be in at prayer, and the agreement had never been violated. Even if the priest should forbid it, they would attend. They had told him they would. It was true they would be persecuted in all manner of ways by the neighboring girls of the Catholic persuasion, but it made no difference. Let us not give up these Catholic girls. Believe that they may be converted and they will be, and we shall see more success in this part of our labor than we now dare to hope for, and many will at least rise up and call us blessed. There are very few who will not appreciate and be thankful for any interest you may manifest in their spiritual welfare, when once their confidence is gained. You need not propose any change in their church relations. They are Catholics, and they have the right to be, if they choose. But you have the right to govern in your own house, and neither priest nor domestic should make a rule for the regulation of any portion of your household in any respect whatever.

Religion round Philadelphia—We send deputations, said a speaker, to the towns around Philadelphia, to establish daily prayer meetings, and when once established they will be maintained. We see the work of grace extending itself in this way, all around the city. There is very general interest in most of the places within thirty miles of our daily city prayer meetings in every direction. Thus Bristol, Lancaster, and other such places are reached.

Prayer requested for Beverly, Mass.—On my way to this prayer meeting, said one, I took from the post office a letter from Beverly. It was from a brother whom you all remember as being in these meetings. His voice was often heard here, and some will remember him with deep interest. We kept up a close union with the Beverly meeting all last Winter and spring. We often prayed for them and they for us, and we have no doubt that our mutual prayers have been answered. Hear what this pastor says: "The work is increasing here. Our daily meetings are becoming thronged again. Among the more recent conversions is one of the most remarkable ones that has yet occurred. Dr. H., a son of Prof. H., of Dartmouth College, the leading physician of the place, has come out on the Lord's side, and it is truly a matter of congratulation, for he was decidedly irreligious, and his influence was much to be dreaded as a man of rare ability to ridicule anything, and religion was not spared in his jests and derisive remarks. I looked upon him as a man to be feared for his influence. He boasted in my house, last winter, that he had not been in a meeting house for three years. Of him it can now be said, Behold he prayeth. He has spoken and prayed in our daily meetings repeatedly within the past week. No one was prepared for his conversion, and probably there never was a case where Christians felt more as the disciples did when they heard that Saul of Tarsus was converted, than we all did when this case was first announced. The means of his awakening were remarkable. He was making a professional visit and talking in his usual irreverent way about the revival, when a Christian woman was constrained to say, Doctor, don't you count a part in this matter? He was utterly confounded and knew not what to say. He finally answered, No! and hurried out of the house. Entering his chase he drove off, he hardly knew whither, in the excitement of his mind. At length he found himself in Salem, where he went into a bookstore and purchased one of the volumes of Spurgeon recently published. Hastening home he began to read this book, which deeply interested him. While reading, his eye fell upon a passage which said, 'If you want to find Christ, go where Christians are.' He at once took his hat and went in search of a prayer meeting. It was the evening of the Baptist church meeting, and the first he know he was in the vestry. Ascertaining that it was a church meeting, he retired as soon as he could with propriety and walked the streets in a great turmoil of mind under a sense of sin and a deep feeling of his need of Christ. He continued deeply moved, till he found peace in believing in Jesus. His views of Christ as a Saviour, are remarkably clear and distinct. Jesus Christ is emphatically all and in all to him. He magnifies his Saviour. It was astonishing to see him going to the daily meetings, but more astonishing to hear him speak and pray. Nothing more remarkable has yet occurred. It has made a most profound impression in all this community. Opposers know not what to say. A new impulse is given to the revival. The meeting to-day (Monday) was solemn and deep feeling was manifest. We are to have, besides the daily united meeting, an evening union meeting in the first Baptist meeting house on Thursday evening. The Lord is doing great things for us.

ROMPING.—Never punish a girl for being a romp, but thank Heaven, who has given her health to be so. It is better than a distorted spine, or hectic cheek. Little girls ought to be great romps; better than paying doctor's bills for them. Where is the gymnasium that should be attached to every school? That's coming, too, like other improvements.

Take nothing upon trust, but all upon trial.

Present Condition of Rome.

One of the editors of the Utica *Daily Herald*, travelling abroad, thus speaks of Rome:

No business seems to be doing. There are no manufactories worth speaking of. The place is overflowing with priests and beggars, the former, many of them, sleek, flabby-faced fellows, who look as though they never had an aspiration above smoked beef and maccaroni. As to the latter, they are the most insiduous, persistent, indefatigable wretches I ever beheld. The Lazzaroni of Naples are quite diffident in comprison. They are ubiquitous, omnipresent. They dog you like grim death. They cleave to you like leeches. You cannot shake them off, or scowl, or scold, or threaten them away. And what is more you haven't the heart to do it. Most of these poor creatures are old and infirm, and diseased, and look so thoroughly miserable, that somehow your hand instinctively goes to your pocket. Nowhere else have I seen so many unmistakeable objects of charity. Rome, with all her ostentatious pretentions to philanthropy, is more indifferent to her poor than perhaps any other city tn Europe. There is no asylum for aged and infirm paupers. And yet tens of thousands of dollars can be squandered in useless pageants and ceremonials: and Cardinals can outshine the splender of princes, and the Pope can load his favorites with bounty. Poor Pope Pius! Rome is yet garrisoned with French soldiers. He owes his feeble and flickering power to the potency of French bayonets. The French flag floats from the Citadel of St. Angelo; every gate is guarded by Grench *gens d'armes*. He dare not trust himself with his own Italtan subjects. "Let him send his French hirelings away, and we will send him on his travels a secoud time," is the voice of Rome. Is not this a melancholy position for one who claims to be at once a temporal and spiritual prince? You may well believe that this excites the rage of the Italians. Collisions are of almost daily occurrence. The other day a grand fight took place between the Italian and French soldiers, near the Coliseum, in which several heads were smashed and some lives lost. The French soldiers are pelted wherever they go. The consequence has been, that the French commander has threatened to put this city under military rule; and I see an order has just been posted up about the streets, declaring that any further molestation of the French forces will be punished with the utmost rigor. The government of Naples is bad enough, but it seems respectable compared with the government of the Holy Church.

Gustavus Vasa.

The father of Gustava Vasa and many of his friends and kinsmen had fallen in a massacre. His mother, and several of the most illustrious ladies, were carried prisoners to Copenhagen, and treated with every indignity. Oh his own head a high priee was set, and he was safe nowhere. He fled into Dalicarlia, a wild region of mines and mountains, inhabited by the most daring and independent race of Sweden. He hoped to rouse them to the rescue of their country; but that great bloody deed, and Christian's spies everywhere, had thoroughly unmanned even these hardy men. On his journey, his servant made off with his clothes and effects, and Gustavus pursued him till his horse fell under him—but in vain. Once more disguised as a peasant, he went on through sterile mountains, unpeopled heaths and forests until he reached Fahlun, with its blazing fires, rolling smoke, and sooty copperworks. Here he labored for some time in the mines; but his uneasy mind drove him on again. He engaged as a thresher at a farm; but there the fineness of his linen and his manners did not escape a sharp-eyed maid. The master informed of this, soon recognized Gustavus as a fellow pupil at Upsala, and, filled with terror, entreated him to plunge deuper into the mountains, and leave him and his family in safety. He next betook himself to the castle of a nobleman, who received him most affectionately, making himself most sure of the offered reward. He mounted and rode off to the next millitary station, and was soon back again with twenty troopers. But the bird was flown, through a hint from the noble wife, who furnished him with a horse and sledge for his escape. He sought refuge at the door of a monastery founded by his ancestors, but the monks shut the door in his face. His next asylum was with a worthy clergyman; but here the Philistines were upon him again, for the Danish soldiery were hunting everywhere. He was again saved by the presence of mind of the lady, who, on the entrance of the troopers into the house, where Gustavus was sitting with the other farm men, she gave him a cuff on the ear, and sent him off on pretence of some neglected errand. His host then concealed him under a load of straw, and drove him towards a place of security: but the soldiers met them on the way, examined the load of straw, ran their soards through it in various directions, and at one pass pierced the leg of Gustavus. He bore the wound without stirring, and was saved; but the blood soon running through the cart and leaving a track on the snow, his ingenious host cut a wound in his horse's oot, and when the bloody track was remarked, showed that as the cause. Through such dangers and discouragements Gustavus escaped, finally roused the men of Dalicarlia, expelled the Danes, and was unanimously elected king. He became one of the noblest kings that ever reigned; completed the reformation in Sweden, and remains one of the world's great names.—*Westminster Review.*

WASH YOUR HEADS.—One of the New York Quarantine physicians, Dr. Bissel, in giving his testimony touching the late riots, stated it as his opinion, that, "if a person's hair is washed and combed every day, he is not liable to disease, because cleanliness of the person is always a preventive. If a man were at work all day in the vicinity of the sick, and his hair wet with perspiration, the doctor don't think he could get the disease; but if he let the hair get dirty and matted, he thinks he could not very well escape."

From the Christian Mirror.

Death-Bed and Dying Testimony of Daniel Webster.

BROTHER LORD: That Daniel Webster "still lives," and being of them that "rule our spirits from their urns," that he is still at work in our land, who that reads the newspapers, or watches the progress of political change, will deny?

But the true friends of that prodigious man require to know, not so much he lived, for they are all acquainted with his life, as how he died.

After much consideration therefore, I have made up my mind to break the seal of a communication, which was never intended to be "strictly confidential," because the writer himself, who records the very language of Webster when he requested something to be added to his confession of faith, and the whole to be inscribed upon his tomb, that "he thought it might do some good," having like views himself, must have been willing to commit the whole of his own testimony to the discretion of his friends.

To understand the value of such testimony however, we require to know the character of the witness, and some thing of his life. His letter to the Christian gentlewoman, who not only prayed for him, but was careful to let him know that she prayed for him, furnishes only a few facts, and but a hurried outline to be sure, but then they are such facts as no other human being could furnish, and for that reason of inestimable worth. If it be added therefore, that Mr. Curtis was a man of the world, and not only the intimate friend, but the daily companion of Daniel Webster, through many years of temptation, triumph and rejoicing, was a lawyer of standing, and a successful politician, if high office, and trust and power, and a very large influence, both social and political, are to be regarded as evidence, enough then will be known to make his testimony to the death-bed opinions of Daniel Webster, worth remembering. Let this be my apology for complying with your request.

Your friend and servant,

JOHN NEAL.

Portland, Oct. 19, 1858.

Letter from Edward Curtis, late Collector of New York, to Mrs. ——.

NEW YORK, 8th Feb. 1853.

MY DEAR MRS. —— * * * * *

The death of Mr. Webster was a painful event to Mrs. Curtis and myself, on account of the great and long continued happiness we had enjoyed in his society; but it was not an unexpected event to him, nor to us, for a considerable period before he died. He departed from life with such perfect composure, having an unwavering faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, that I felt convinced Providence had ordained his dissolution at a favorable time for his best good, not only as to the world to come, but also in regard to the world he left. He served his country, with great usefulness, down to the last month of his existence, and being ready to depart, it was better to close this life, than to prolong it, in a condition too feeble to do any good to his fellow-men. You may not have seen a brief declaration of the Faith which he made a week before he died. I enclose a copy of it. He died on the night of the 23d of October. On the 15th of October, he sent for me to his chamber where he was alone and showed me a paper with some writing on it. He directed me to take a pen and write down an alteration and addition which he wished to make. When I had inserted what he directed, he told me to make a fair copy of it and have it inscribed on his tomb-stone. He added that he thought it might do some good! * *

You have closed your letter dear Mrs. M. with an invocation for the blessing of God upon me; and saying also that it is your prayer that "I may receive a good hope of a glorious inheritance beyond this vale of tears."

I cannot read this without great emotion, and my heart is full of gratitude to you, for your pious concern for my destiny in the world to come.

This spiritual sympathy is very touching and leads me with humility to avow to you that for two months now past I have had a hope not yet dissipated, that I have an interest "in the inheritance beyond this vale of tears." I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you said of your supplication in my behalf.

I know it is a responsible thing to say, but I believe that through the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ my peace has been made with God; and I have taken the awful responsibility of openly professing my faith by being received as a member of the Episcopal Church in this city of which the Rev. Dr. Hawkes is the clergyman. This gentleman is an earnest Christian, a most faithful and diligent pastor. I am greatly indebted (by the blessing of God) to his assistance. You must not understand me in what I have said of my spiritual condition that I am without painful aprehension that I may fall from grace.

I have lived a long life of continued transgression with an indifference to the word of God almost amounting to contempt. I began life by resisting in my childhood the influence of the pious teachings and prayers of my mother (long ago departed) who so often brought me to her side when kneeling in her closet. After that period and for a long time after I entered upon active life, I was heedless of the tender and affectionate admonitions of my pious sisters and of a sainted brother—a clergyman.

For the last two or three years, I could not well go to sleep without some effort at supplication, and I established the habit of using the prayers, some of them written, and the greater part collected by Hannah Moore. Some of these are very apt and touching supplications; but being resorted to only once a day, and then without much feeling, I was not conscious of any effect.

But I have thought since that time, and I now believe that formal and cold as this exercise was, it led to a conviction that secret prayer in the closet dictated by my own heart, hard as it was, must be the only reliance by a worthless sinner like myself, for a hearing at the throne of grace. I made the attempt and for some time my chief supplication was to be instructed by the Holy Spirit *how* to pray; for a better understanding and comprehension of the mission, the life and the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

After a few nights and days of this sort of exercise, I was brought to that state and degree of confidence mentioned at the beginning of what I have now said on the subject of religion in this letter. Again I thank you for your intercession with our Heavenly Father, for the salvation of my soul in the eternal existence that awaits us all. * * *

EDWARD CURTIS.

* "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the Universe, in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this Globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has always assured and re-assured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a Divine Reality.

The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely human production. The belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Friday evening, Oct. 13th, 1852.

Interior of North America.

Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute has collected facts respecting the interior of the United States, which will command the attention of scientific men and statemen. The induction from these facts is, that the entire region of the United States west of the 98th degree west longitude, (say the western boundary of Minnesota,) with the exception of a small portion of Western Texas and the narrow border along the Pacific (including California) is a sterile waste of comparative little value, and which can never be available to the agriculturalist. The importance of this statement will be more fully comprehended when it is considered that in the line of Professor Henry, which extends southward from Lake Winnipeg to the Mexican Gulf, will divide the surface of the United States into nearly two equal parts.

The intense heat and extreme dryness of this region, which will make the Great American Plains a barren waste forever, is caused, to a large extent, according to Prof. Henry's theory, by the fact that the returning Trada Winds, sweeping over the elevated masses of the Rocky Mountains, are deprived of their moisture; in other words, the heated air which ascends aththe equator, saturated with moisture it has extracted in its passage over the ocean, after depositing a portion of its vapor in the tropics at the rainy season, is further dessicated by the ridges and mountains which it meets, the vapor being condensed on the windward side by the cold due to the increased vertical height, and it finally passes over and strikes the plains as dry as a sponge which has been thoroughly squeezed. Without moisture there can be no fertility, no agriculture; and a great portion of this wilderness, according to Prof. Henry, is as irredeemably barren, for the purposes of agriculture, as the deserts of Africa. If this theory be true, it will greatly modify the opinions which have been entertained by politicians and statesmen of the future destiny of the "Great West." The Professor stated these facts to us a few days since, which we confess greatly modified our ideas of the vast extent of Territory which we had always supposed was yet to be filed with human habitations like the already productive prairie bordering the Mississippi.

PRESENT NUMBER OF JEWS.—The Jewish nation dispersed in almost every part of the globe, without forming anywhere an independent nation, amounts in number in 1858, to 4,658,800, not comprising 30,000 Samaritans and 1,200 Ishmaelites, which would make a total of 4,690,000 pereons. The total number of Jews in Evrope is stated at 2,451,179, making the hundredth part of the whole population of Europe at the last census.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN.—An English correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, writes that the Sunday evening meetings at Exeter Hall, London, are continued with the most cheering results. The average attendance is about 4,000, chiefly from the working classes. The sermons preached are afterwards published in the form of tracts, and thus widely circulated among multitudes who cannot or will not attend the services at which they are delivered. Special prayer meetings are now beginning to be instituted. At Islington, London, prayer meeting has been held during the summer, on one week-day morning, in the vestry of Union Chapel, at which the attendance has been considerable, and the spirit of prayer has been realized. At Barnsbury Hall, also, in the same part of London, on each Wednesday morning has been held a united prayer meeting, for the outpouring of the Holy sptrit.

Our readers will remember that the Church of England, have, until now known as nothing of any prayers but those read on Sunday. God is leading that church to the shining light. Scotland is also waking up.

JAPAN SEEKING LIGHT.—The nephew of the Emperor of Japan is about to visit England, France, Russia, Holland and the United States, accompanied by two intelligent engineers, who are to examine into the system of railways. The Emperor has had the electric telegraph given him by the American Plenipotentiary, when the treaty of commerce was concluded, put in operation between his summer palace and Jeddo, his capital, a distance of about six miles, and it works perfectly. His conduct of encouraging the introduction of American and European inventions contrasts favorably with that of China. His capital city, Jeddo, is said to be the largest in the world, containing 1,500,000 dwellings and 5,000,000 people, some of its streets are 82 English miles in length. The commerce of Japan is very large.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1858.

Special Notice.—F. R. Garden, recently engaged in Coloma and vicinity, in making collections and soliciting subscribers for the *Pacific*, *Cal. Culturist* and *Weekly Times* is no longer authorized to do so; and we shall not be held responsible for any such collections or subscriptions received by him after this date.

TOWNE & BACON, Publishers.

San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1858.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.—Mr. Geo. I. Lytle is our authorized Agent in Sacramento. Persons wishing to subscribe for THE PACIFIC, can have it left at their residences, by leaving their names at Carswell's book-store, corner of 4th and K Streets.

KIDNAPPING.

Webster defines the word Kindnap thus: "Child thief. *Kid* is supposed to be contracted from *kind*, a child, in which case *nap* may be the Oriental *knab*, to steal. To steal a human being, man, woman or child, or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever, from his own country, or state, into another."

We call the attention of our readers to the following case as one answering the definition of the learned lexicographer.:

A Jew, named Montara, of Bologna, the city of the bloody Bedini, had a sick child, nursed by an Italian servant girl. The child was very sick, and the servant, when alone with it, baptised it. The servant left her situation, and the child recovered. Four or five years after this "servant-baptism," the child was forcibly taken from its parents, and consigned to the priests of Bologna for education. And the spiritual authorities, which are supreme in poor down-trodden Italy, have decided that the baptism of that Jewish child, by that servant girl, has made it a Christian, and that as a Christian the Church should rescue it from its infidel parents. And the child has been removed from Bologna to Rome, the more securely to guard it against all the efforts of its parents to have it restored to its place in the family group, and to their own mourning hearts! And this is Romanism in Rome, sanctioned by his Holiness, the Pope, from whom our bishops get their "palliums" made from "the wool of holy sheep;" and their crooks, by which to drive poor papists before them, as a shepherd drives his sheep!

There are some transactions in which the evil is so patent as only to be obscured by any comments on the simple statement of the facts. The child of these parents was taken away from them by force, and their attempts to procure him again, resisted by force—a case according to Webster, of kidnapping. Noah Webster has been dead and buried these many years, and of course could not have known anything about Montara or his child. But it does seem as if he had the transaction in his mind's eye while penning the definition which we have quoted. This kidnapping was performed by some of the subordinate clergy of the Roman church, but their act was justified and sustained by the Pope himself, the head of the church. The rule of the matter seems to be this: that if any member of the Romish church performs the right of baptism on the child of a heretic, the child, *ipso facto*, becomes the true property of the church, and the right to the child's person is to be asserted whenever the church has power to do so.

We commend this matter to the careful consideration of those nominally Protestant parents who entrust their children to the care of Priests and Nuns for their education, we think many of the latter may be better than their religion, and may refrain from clandestinely introducing their pupils into the pale of the Romish church, from a sense of houor. But should faith and honor be at issue, which shall go by the board? If their spiritual Father has approved of the act of this servant girl in Montara's case, and justified her setting the seal of the church upon the child committed to her care, shall not the approval of the Pope justify all the servants of the church in similar acts? But we cannot now dwell longer on the subject, yct the matter is worthy of deep reflection.

VARIETY IN NATURE.

Among the leading features of natural objects, aside from all apparent reference to economy, beauty, or order, that of mere variety seems particularly worthy of notice. Take whatever line of thought we may, this feature ever presents itself as an independent design and end. As an example, if we consider the mode of movement among animals, every variety of manner obtains of which the human mind can conceive. By means of legs, arms, wings, fins, scales, head, tail, or else with none of these at all, some more habitually jump, some run, some walk, or trot or gallop, or spring, or pace, roll, tumble, whirl, hitch along, pull, push, stright forward, sideway, backward, diagonally, zigzag, in circles, in crooked lines, by jirks, by starts, in every way and manner. Some stretch out at full length, swell their shoulders, bring up their alternated extremities, swell out the latter, shoot forward their slender front, expand again, and bring up the rear. Some fasten the front, crook the back, and bring up the extreme, fasten the last and throw forward the front, and continue the process, regularly measuring the distance they move by their own length. Some fasten the head and tail, and with a powerful strain, snap themselves out with a force which sends them whirling far away. Some fall upon their backs, set their necks and straining, suddenly bring dow their heads forcibly against the surface below them, and by reaction throw themselves tumbling over and over in the air to a height twenty times their length, and falling, renew the efforts till satisfied. Some trundle themselves along as a hoop, with a wonderful rapidity. Some move on the screw principle and make slow, awkward headway, while others dart like an arrow along their course. In the air, some with extended wings, without the least apparent effort, sail slowly, majestically through the heavens, while others with their wings, are constantly striking the air. Some move regularly forward with uniform rapidity; others in wave-like course, shoot forward in a rising direction, then closing the wing, by acquired momentum, continue their course in a descending direction, till the upward line is renewed again. Others of the smaller class are constantly changing their course upwards, downwards, sideways, zigzagging and twirling every way possible.

In the waters, some with fins upon the place of the shoulders, pursue their chosen course, others with fins upon their sides, or above and below, or with all, move at will; others with only a tail fin set vertically, scull themselves along, others with a tail set horizontally, work their way ahead. Some with no fins and no tail, by divers arrangements, not to leave unmentioned the hoop structure moving with a whirl, and the scudding pole plan, contrive to secure that locomotion which each one seems to desire. Why all this almost infinitude of variety, with no apparent use except as mere varieties, we apprehend no one can tell. The Divine Architect appears to delight, not only in consistency in truth and beauty, in order, in economy, in benevolence, in power and greatness, but also in mere variety, an endless variety in all his wonderful works. S. V.

THE SEAMEN OF CALIFORNIA,

And the men of the sea, who come to us from other places, what shall be done for their salvation? They have not been wholly neglected in past years. From the first years of this State, some one or other chaplain has been laboring among them off and on, till now. The Rev. Wm. Taylor was here in the "full and free" days of this city, and found it easy, then, to raise money in their behalf, and to draw crowds of them to hear him. Now I know nothing at all (except from hersay) about Mr. Taylor's pecuniary relations to the people of this State, or his mode of labor, but I have met various seamen since I have been here, who seem to be Christian men, and who claim him as their spiritual father, and I have no doubt that the money given him, however it might have been more wisely expended, has yielded far more than California interest to the kingdom of Christ, since it enabled him to win some priceless souls to God and heaven. The church he gathered still exists and flourishes, and though it is now a denominational body, is yet doing its part, in providing the city with the preaching of the gospel, while other churches of other names have this day among their members, those converted under his ministry. So then, what was done to aid him was by no means lost.

After him came Geo. E. Davis, laboring in the same field, though for a shorter period and with less success, who, whatever other good he did, has left a precious legacy to seamen—procured chiefly by his instrumentality—in the building called the "Mariners' Church," in Clarke street, near Pacific wharf. This building, which for a time, seemed likely to be lost to seamen, has again been opened to them, and here for nearly five months, "the poor have had the gospel preached to them" by the Chaplain sent here by the American Seamens' Friend Society. Through all these years, then, *something* has been done here for the salvation of the men of the sea.

But what are the churches and commercial men of this city *now* doing, and what will they do, in the immediate future, to save from present ruin and eternal death, the thousands of men here connected with the sea, many of whom are the subjects of mothers' and sisters' long continued pleading with God, yet now are herded with the vile in dens of death, almost as little cared or prayed for by Christians here, as if they were dwelling on the shores of secluded Tambesi. In other cities like this, in Boston, New York, &c., the hearts of Christians are now stirred in behalf of these prodigal sons, and more prayer has been offered for them in the last year than perhaps ten years before, and the results have been just what ought to have been expected. Sailors have flocked by scores and hundreds into the kingdom of God. One Mariners' Church in New York, has received during the past year, more than one hundred and fifty members, nearly all of whom are sailors, and the families of sailors; and nearly all the Seamen's churches there, have been greatly blessed. Hundreds of sailors have been converted within the year. Of those engaged in U. S. ships of war, hardly a religious newspaper comes to us now from Eastern ports, that does not bring tidings of the conversion of more or less of men of the sea. And now, if it is the time for God to work there, why not here? If Christians here will labor and pray as Christians there are doing, may they not look for the same success? God is just now bringing this matter before you. He has planted a little vine in this part of your field, and calls you to care for it. A "Mariners' Church" has been organized with a handful of members, and God is blessing it, from the very first. Shall it have your warm sympathy and succor? I shall have more to say hereafter. J. R.

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. EDITOR: Your neighbor of the *Advocate* has a hard time of it. He has scarcely finished that most faithful, however unsuccessful effort to set the *Pacific* right as somebody's organ, when his heart is pained, his anxiety aroused, his protest called for, lest missionary funds, and funds given by the friends of evangelical religion "to aid in the erection of a church" somewhere, should prove to be misapplied, for lack of gospel in the preaching. He has read of a "Local Item Sermon," whose "frame and finish" are all about the *material* interests of that place somewhere; and he fears that like some old lady somewhere else, some people there are left to famish for the bread of life. It *is* just cause for alarm, beyond question. But for the sake of reducing his fever let him consider whether the notice of a sermon in the "Local Item" column of a weekly newspaper, would be designed, or likely to give a full abstract of it, "frame and finish." Perhaps the *facts* were not quite so alarming as the *Advocate* supposes them. Perhaps the Christian graces of contentment and gratitude, if no others, were fitly urged, even in such a sermon on "local advantages." Perhaps some Christian duties might be pressed home by the consideration of those very facts which the *Advocate* regards as excluding the gospel.

But even supposing the case to be as bad as he represents it, let him console himself with the reflection that the misuse of missionary funds, &c., comes of no fault in his stewardship; that outside that ill-fated locality itself, probably none of those whose organ he claims to be, were among "the friends of evangelical religion," &c., who wasted money on that gospelless concern. And if those who did give the money are satisfied, if the church who employs that minister is satisfied; if that minister's own conscience justifies him, perhaps the *Advocate* may feel itself at liberty to be satisfied also.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, after the broad shoulders and big heart of a Paul, have found "the care of all the churches" a very heavy burden, would it not be prudent in the *Advocate* to count the cost, before it undertakes the load? And for those of us, who do not call the *Advocate* our organ, would it not be safe to absolve it from all responsibility respecting us? As we received our commissions from no presiding Elder, Bishop, Conference, or *Advocate*; as we owe no allegiance to any of them, would it not be just as well for your neighbor's peace of mind and usefulness, to keep all motes out of his own eye, and let us, to our own master stand or fall?

Meanwhile curiosity prompts one query. In that same "——" locality, on *Sabbath* day, the 4th of July last, a sermon was delivered in which the American flag and the American eagle, the Union and Manifest Destiny, occupied quite as exclusive a place as did secular matters and material interests in the discourse which has now started up the *Advocate*. That sermon was itemized in the same "interior exchange" to which the *Advocate* alludes. But we are not aware that it stirred the soul of the *Advocate* in the least. How was it? Did those mystical letters, *M. E.* in the title of the church, give gospel to that sermon? Did they feed the hearers "famishing for the bread of life"? Or what was the difference?

Yours, D.

The Supreme Court and the Sunday Law.

PLACERVILLE, Dec. 25th, 1858.

EDITOR PACIFIC: In response to memorials from every part of this State, signed by some *thirty thousand* citizens, earnestly asking the enactment of a Sunday Law, the Legislature at the last session, after finesse and parliamentary tactics resorted to, for the defeat of the great moral reform measure sought by the people, passed a law "for the better observance of the Sabbath," which was promptly approved by the Governor. This created much joy, and excited bright hopes for the future amongst the friends of good order and the lovers of Sunday as a day of rest in this land.

In fact, it awakened the best feelings of the virtuous in our sister States, thinking that California was on the high road of improvement. But alas! these bright anticipations were soon dispelled, as a flower nipped in the bud by a biting frost. After the hush of the hum of business for *three* Sundays, reminding us of the days of our childhood, strengthened into habit by the observance of the Sabbath in maturer years, the majority of the Supreme Court, in *exparte Nuoman*, brought before the Court by writ of *habeas corpus*, and as was thought at the time, invited by the Court—*nullified* the Sunday Law. This writ was made returnable before the *Court*, not before *one* of the Judges in *vacation at chambers*. Judges Terry and Burnett decided that "the act in question is in conflict with the first section and article first of the Constitution, because without necessity, it infringes upon the liberty of the citizen, by restraining his right to acquire property," and therefore the act was null and void in law. Judge Field dissented, because he "considered the statute as a mere civil regulation, and not within any of the inhibitions of the Constitution."

In the case of *exparte* Ellis, recently before the Supreme Court as at *present* constituted, the Court appeared determined not to march up boldly and squarely, and decide whether the ruling in *exparte* Nuoman, was in conflict with the Constitution or not.

In the opinions of the Court published in the Sacramento *Union* of the 8th of this month, denying the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Court—not to speak gingerly—attempted to *avoid* the dilemma, by giving to the *habeas corpus* act a judicial construction, and applying a corrective in their judgment, thought proper, which it would seem belongs to the Legislative department of the government. The Court say that "the writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue to run out of the county, unless for good cause shown, as the absence, disability, or refusal to act of the local County Judge." Judge Field, in a separate opinion, thought the ordering of the writ by the Court *in term* time, rested in the sound discretion of the Court, and referred to the case of Yates vs. Lancing (5th Johns. rep., 297) and to a case (9th Johns. rep., 239.) Those decisions of the Supreme Court of New York, were made on the act of that State of 1810; and the same Court in same case of Yates vs. Lancing, state in language not to be misunderstood, that the *habeas corpus* act then under the consideration of Chief Justice Kent and his associates, was but the transcript of 31st of Charles II., using this emphatic language: "Our act is but a transcript from the English statute." Hence the English authorities were adopted by that Court as rules of interpretation of the New York statute.

The *habeas corpus* act of California *is not* a transcript from the statute of New York of 1810. Therefore, these New York decisions have no bearing for the *refusal* of the writ. Let any one compare the *habeas corpus* act of Charles II. with our statute, and they will be found as widely differing as a cloudy, foggy day at the Bay, differs from a bright sunlight of August, in the mountains. The third section of our act, Wood's Digest, 474, "Such writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted by the *Supreme Court* or any Judge thereof, or any District, or County Court, in term time, or by any Judge of such Court, at any time, whether in term or in vacation. Section 4. Any *Court* or Judge empowered to grant any writ applied for under this act to whom such petition might be presented, if it appear that the writ ought to issue, *shall* grant the same without delay. The Legislature thought fit not to make it obligatory on a petition *first* to apply to a County Judge, the writ being a privileged constitutional remedy. In Quigley vs. Gorham, Oct Term, 1855, Judge Heydenfeldt, Judge Murray concurring, announced this as the rule of interpreting a statute: "The words of a statute must be interpreted according to their *common* acceptation. By this rule, in the act exempting a wagon from execution, a hackney coach is not a "wagon." Sound law and true constitutional law, as old as English jurisprdence—the language must prevail.

Application was however, in obedience to the above ruling of the Court in *exparte* Ellis, made to the County Judge of El Dorado county, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that Judge holding the Sunday Law to be *constitutional*, denied the writ. Ellis again, by his counsel, made application to the Hon. the Supreme Court, in term time, for the writ, alleging therein his application to, and refusal by the County Judge, when the Supreme Court granted the writ, but made it returnable before Judge Field in vacation at chambers. By thus making the writ returnable before a *single* judge, the court *avoided* passing on the validity of the Sunday Law.

This was against the practice and the rulings of the Supreme Court in former cases, and against their uniform construction of the statute of 1850, as will be seen by reference to the following *habeas corpus* cases: People vs. Smith, 1 Cal. rep., 9; *exparte* James and George Watson, 2 Cal. rep., 59; *exparte* Cohen & Jones, 5 Cal., 494. In this last case Judge Terry delivered the opinion of the court. Cohen resided in San Francisco, and was not *first* required to apply to the County Judge of San Francisco. Also see cases *exparte* Manchester, 5 Cal. rep., 237; *exparte* Rowe, and ARCHY, on *habeas corpus*. Now if the Supreme Court ruled correctly in making the writs of *habeas corpus* in the above cases returnable *before the court* in term time, it follows that the court erred in making the writ in *exparte* Ellis returnable before Judge Field in vacation at chambers. Both cannot be law. In several of the above cases, Chief Justice Murray concurred. The case then I assume, was not legally before Judge Field, it being *coram non judice*. Ellis asked for the writ from the court, to be made returnable before the court. The discharge by Judge Field, if the case was not legally before him, was null and void in law. In the same case of Yates vs. Lancing, page 288, Kent, Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "The order of the court of chancery was legal, inasmuch as the previous discharge of the plaintiff, was not in a case authorized by the statute, and was null and void in law." Yates had been discharged from imprisonment by order of the chancellor for a contempt in his court, by *habeas corpus* before one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, at chambers. The chancellor then re-imprisoned him on the original contempt, and the court in Bank, ruled that the chancellor was right. Why did our Supreme Court make the writ of *habeas corpus* in *exparte* Ellis returnable before a Judge at chambers, and not before the court, according to the theretofore uniform practice of the Court? To avoid deciding on the constitutionality of the Sunday Law. Here is a matter for the grave consideration of the press and of the people. Was there something in the Sunday Law killed by the former Court, frightful, like Banquo's Ghost to his murderers?

SABBATARIAN.

OROVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

OROVILLE, Dec. 23, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:

Mother earth evidently considers you San Franciscans a very unruly set of children, for she is constantly shaking you. Perhaps she is not quite so discriminating as many of you think she ought to be, for she has no such high regard for the virtue of any of you as to exempt you from her very motherly mode of chastisement. Well, perhaps the degrees of virtue in different members of the human family, do not vary so much in the eyes of those above us, as in our own view.

We here in Oroville, cant wait for the earth to shake us. We shake ourselves. Everybody shakes, and shakes incessantly; and there seems to be no prospect at present that we shall ever stop. We have been at it for five or six months, and no changes of season nor place can make any change in our shaking. While it was hot weather we shook because it was hot; since it has grown cold we have kept shaking, because we couldn't stop. I don,t know, but we shall introduce a new order of human life here; for if infants are not born shaking, they begin very soon after they are born, and keep it up as if they had always been used to it. It sometimes seems as if they would become so accustomed to it that they wouldn't know how to live without shaking.

But really this shaking is a very serious busines. It begins to shake the confidence of our doctors in their own learning and skill. They have exhausted a great amount of medical artillery against the shakes, and still shakes are triumphant. It seems a pity that such a noble army as our physicians constitute, should be shaken in their strongholds by such a feeble foe as the shakes. And yet they have fired endless rounds, sufficient, it would seem, to make the very earth shake, still the shakes remain unshaken. Calomel, aresnic, and quinine, chologogue, pills, and emetics enough to make universal humanity shake with fear, are utterly powerless to prevent the universal shaking.

The shakes are shaking the natural channels of traffic. Butchers and grocers and bakers shake in their shoes to see the great army of shakers resort to the drug stores to procure the "necessaries of life."

Strange, isn't it, that a little shaking should so pervert the taste of a whole community, that they should choose to feed on noxious drugs more than on wholesome food; that they should be induced to "spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not?"

People shake till they are worn ont with shaking, and then they rest a little (if they can) and shake again. Many have shaken so long and so violently that their strength and beauty are wasted. Many are the hands that hang down, and the knees that are feeble by reason of shaking. Many a tender hearted mother has wasted that strength in shaking, which she would gladly have spent in caring for her little ones. Many a strong paternal arm has been arrested in its sturdy toil for the loved ones at home, by violent fits of shaking. Many a prattling tongue and busy limb of sportive childhood, has been rendered languid and feeble and slow, by the universal shaking. Not a few of those blessed lights sent down from above to shine with heavenly light in earthly dwellings, have been shaken till they were extinguished. Many a vigorous constitution has been shaken till it is a shattered wreck. Pale faces, tottering steps, emaciated forms, and sunken eyes, are numerous in our houses and streets.

Were it in some wicked land, whose people knew God's law, but refused to obey it, and not in California, it might be surmised that such dreadful sickness was a judgment from God; but it is hardly admissible to suppose a God of love should so severely afflict such a people as this. Were we in some simple, credulous, Christian country, we might ask the prayers of God's people that this dreadful calamity might be averted; or at least that it might be blessed to our spiritual good in turning us away from sin, and leading us to a closer walk with God. But would such language be understood and appreciated here? ***

Eight Years, and Fifty Acres in California.

Under the above heading the *Cal. Culturist* of Dec., '58, gives the progress and results obtained by Mr. A. P. Smith of Sacramento, in the cultivation of fifty acres of land, two and a half miles from that city, on the banks of the American river. The land was obtained in 1849; in 1850 a few peach trees were planted, the grounds being mainly devoted to the production of garden vegetables. From this small beginning by his own industry and enterprise, without the aid of capital, he progressed until 1855, from which "time to the present, this garden has been a complete success; and is now a brilliant example of what perseverance, industry and skill can accomplish, in the space of a very few years. Nearly six acres of the fifty, are devotedto avenues and pleasure grounds, beautifully planted with ornamental trees, hedges and plants in almost infinite variety. The remainder being occupied entirely with orchard trees, and trees in the nursery row, presents in many parts not only a perfect forest of fruit trees, but those trees laden in their season with the richest profusion of luscious fruits of almost every known variety, from the purely exotic, to that hardy and world renowned fruit, the apple.

Of trees actually in bearing the past summer, there are fifteen hundred peach trees, set eighteen by eighteen feet; standard pear trees nine hundred and fifty, 26x26 feet; dwarf pears, eight thousand and sixty-eight, 6 1-2x6 1-2 feet; two hundred and forty plum trees, 18x18 feet; two hundred and one apricot trees, 18x18 feet; three hundred and sixty-nine cherry trees, 18x18 feet; two hundred and sixty apple trees, 36x36 feet; one hundred and forty nectarines, 18x18 feet; of California Mission grape fifteen hundred, 6x8 feet; two thousand three hundred and eighteen foreign grapes, 6x8 feet; walnuts, almonds, figs, pomegranates, filberts and quince, one hundred and fifty, 18x18 feet; currants and gooseberries two hundred, 4x6 feet; strawberries four acres, and one acre of raspberries. The apple trees alternate in the same lines with the peach trees; so also do the dwarf pears with the standards; there are also three lines of the former, between every two lines of the latter. The bulk of the trees in the orchard is composed of such varieties as are best adapted for market and profit.

The gross amount of peaches sent to market this year was one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which would be an average of one hundred pounds to each tree. In addition to its being a garden of fruits and fruit trees, it also comprises one of the first and largest nurseries in the State, where trees, shrubs, plants and vines of every conceivable variety are propagated for sale.

In his nurseries of forest and ornamental trees, are to be found twenty varieties of the elm, six of ash, with locust, linden, three thousand acacia, Norway, sugar and red maples, English maple, English sycamore, pride of India, abel tree, buckeye bay tree, three varieties of walnuts, the beautiful catalpa, and the laburnum, besides other novel trees.

The flower garden and green house departments are made to keep pace with the other improvements. It would occupy too much space were we to enumerate but half the rare, beautiful tropical and other exotic plants in the collection; but we can hardly pass without particular mention of the splendid collection of over fifteen thousand roses, in all the classes, and containing all the rare and first rate kinds in each class.

The seed department of this establishment containing a general assortment of all the vegetables cultivated in the State, is very complete. The growing of pure seed for our own market, is an object to which the proprietor early turned his attention, and for the past few years, has continually raised tuns of the finest seeds, which have been sold in every part of the State, in Oregon and Washington territories and the Sandwich Islands; and the annually increasing demand for his seeds, is a flattering comment upon their value. In the foregoing we have given a truthful description of the beginning, progress and present condition of a farm or garden, call it what you will, of fifty acres in California; we have said nothing of the farm buildings, their admirable adaptation to the purposes designed, the elegant mansion of the proprietor, or the true hospitality of its inmates; all these are so patent to the thousands who annually visit these beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds, as to require no reiteration from us. But we can hardly refrain from giving, in addition to the foregoing description, one important fact, and one of peculiar interest to any one who, while admiring the success that industry has accomplished in the brief space of eight years, is equally desirous of knowing the *dollar results* from such an enterprise. To say nothing of the large amounts received from the sales of garden vegetables during the years from 1850 to 1855, including no small amount from the sales of fruits, the actual gross amount of sales from the garden, orchard and nursery, for the years 1856–57 and '58 has exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

LIQUID MANURE.

It is true that the greater portion of our liquid manure is wasted, and it is true, also, that this is the most valuable part of the excrements of animals. These two facts admitted, the necessity for a change is at once apparent. In Holland not only is the liquid manure carefully preserved, but the solid manure is mixed with water, and applied to the land in a liquid form. Those who have experimented with liquid manure in growing fine vegetables, etc., know its value. It is a *power* in the hands of a skilful gardener. We have planted fruit trees in full flower, and by the frequent and persevering application of liquid manure to furnish the constant demand upon the trees, which the injured roots could not supply unless it was given in this convenient form, have succeeded in perfecting a large crop of fruit, more than enough to pay for the tree, the first year, and without doing it any injury. The President of the "Fruit Growers' Society" of Western New York, often tells his friends that the finest, highest colored, best flavored Duchess de Angouleme pears he ever saw or tasted, was given him by us a few years since. These were raised on trees the first year planted, which is not likely would have grown a perfect fruit without the liquid manure. Then we have grown celery and other vegetables of almost fabulous size in the same manner.

Now if this manure is so useful in the hand of the gardener, may it not be of value to the farmer in specific cases, in forwarding a tardy crop, in giving strength and vigor to the sickly or feeble plants, just at the time when the success or failure of the crop seems to be hanging in the balance. A hogshead may be rigged on a cart or wagon, for applying the manure. For saving it, the floors of the stalls may be made to incline to a drain or gutter back of the animals, with which a pipe must be connected to convey the liquid to a tank in the cellar, or some out-building lower than the stable floor. Liquid manure is very strong when collected in this way and will need to be dilluted with about four times its bulk with water. It shonld be first tested by watering a few plants.—*Rural New Yorker.*

By introducing liquid manures by underground pipes some of the English agriculturalists have been able to raise fabulous crops. Not less than one hundred tons to the acre of Indian grass in one year! The grass is very coarse, heavily matted and by such manureing cuts seven crops in each three hundred and sixty-five days. Fruit raisers in the east use liquid manure so far as possible.

For the Pacific.

Union of Presbyterians, Old and New School.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice with much pleasure several communications in the *Pacific* upon the subject of a union of these Presbyterian bodies in California, and am glad to see such men as "A." and "W." "begin the task." Could such a union be accomplished, it would no doubt be mutually beneficial to both bodies.

It appears to the writer that there is but one Presbyterian church proper in the United States, and that is the church denominated Old School, whose highest judicatory has, on several occasions on application of Synods, Presbyteries and churches to unite with it, pointed out the only way in which they can be received. Should the New School church in California follow the example of the Presbytery of Kentucky, (N. S.) or adopt any plan to unite with us, that would be approved of by our General Assembly, I should cordially welcome them among us; but I fear the tendencies of the New School party is in another direction.

M., OLD SCHOOL.

Sacramento, Dec. 28, 1858.

TIMOTHY'S TRAVELS.—LOG A.

(BY PERMISSION.)

In a night I came over the Alleghany mountains. The fires of Pittsburgh were very red, and their fierceness was not dampened by the exceeding rain. Black clouds grew more gloomy by the flames beneath them. When we climbed the mountain our horse was frightened at the glare of the green and blue lights which burned in the cuts: so he would snort wildly, breathe out sparks and keep his burning eye fixed afar into the great dark to which we tended; and as the giant outlines of the hills overshadowed, and deep gulfs yawned beside him, he would neigh aloud till his echoes seemed answers of safety, then would run through the defiles without our once using the whip or whistle. We thought we saw the imps of the crag kindle a dim light and hurl down on us big boulders, but we could only hear the crash with no sight of danger. We could think that the covering of darkness hid fearful ravines, and that "the little men" with ugly traps might be waiting for us at the bottom. yet we could no more than hear their hungry sighing. We thought we were almost caught once when we "run into the ground" nearly five thousand feet and had sixteen rods deep of rock piled over our heads. But we were soon out of that "bore" and bore down the mountain, down the Juniatta, down through Lancaster county, down the Dutch and German towns, down in the rain to Quaker City. We marched down Market street surveying like B. Franklin, Esq., the hero of "the roll." Soon, however, we attacked an eating establishment at the foot of Vine street. Here we met a good lady to whom we imparted our recollection (historical, not personal) of the aforesaid Yankee Benjamin so celebrated for having eaten a roll of bread on Market street. Said the lady, "It was not this street, it was Mawket street, *Mawket* street!" Then let it be *Mawket* street forever! but why it should be so remarkable from the fact that a young man once ate a huge roll of bread on it we cannot conceive. We do not suppose Niagara Falls will ever be looked upon with greater veneration by posterity because your correspondent once visited that locality munching pumpkin pie and ginger snaps very much to the amusement of sundry hack drivers and Englishmen. We do not suppose the Alton and St. Louis rail road will receive increased patronage if the public be informed that one Spriggs once ate Bologna sausages and a roll, both of villanous make, on that route. Indeed that very same "Mawket" street in the city of Brotherly Love plagues my philosophy. Yet I know it is written that there are more things in this world than are dreampt of in my philosophy. For example, I cannot tell why, as I sit here on deck, that broom boy should be sweeping just now. I think it must be force of habit as he has already swept four times since I began this mem. I am not sure but that he is a part of the machinery. I wish some one would whittle so he might have some visible cause for plying his utensil. Yet here is the relief. I see the carpenter is sawing upon the rail. Fly round, broom-boy while I go and look up my luggage.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ORGAN.—Harvey, Houghton & Co. advertise in the Sacramento papers that they will commence on the 3d January next, the publication of the *Daily Register*, which paper "will advocate the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty in its broadest sense, independent of personal or fractional dictation or control from any and every source." James C. Zabriskie and Wm. Bausmen, are to be its editors.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President reached us on the 25th by the overland mail, via Los Angeles in less than 20 days from St. Louis to which place it was forwarded in advance of its delivery by order of the Executive. Our space only allows a brief resume of its contents. The Kansas question occupies nearly one fifth of the message. The President justifies his course and congratulates the country that this agitating subject is finally adjusted; of which by the way we have some doubt. The Morman troubles is the next subject treated upon, and in this, like the Kansas business, the Executive takes credit for doing everything just right, and at the right time, settling all the difficulties with complete success. In our foreign relations the message informs us we have been fortunate as well as sagacious with China and Japan, having concluded advantageous treaties with both nations. We have obtained from Great Britain a formal renunciation of her obsolete claim of "right of searchon" the ocean, but in relation to the Clayton Bulwer treaty concerning Central America he says, "the complications arising out of that treaty had not been adjusted." With France and Russia and all other governments of Europe except Spain, our relations remain friendly.

With Spain our relations are unsatisfactory Claims for spoilations remain unsettled, and various causes of complaint are enumerated, to settle all of which, if Spain would *let* us take Cuba it would be all right, and at the same time the slave trade, of which that Island is the sole support, would be forever ended. Mexico is continually infringing upon the rights of our citizens, and the Indians on her border continually plundering our people; if she will allow us to occupy a few of her frontier States for the present, we will not insist upon the "remedy of reprisals recognized by the law of nations."

Central America must allow us an undisturbed transit from ocean to ocean, to secure which the President asks Congress to authorize him "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States."

The South American Government should be compelled to redress all the grievances of which we complain. The Paraguay expedition has sailed, and he hopes will be successful.

Our financial condition is nothing to brag of, but might have been worse. Our public debt is $54,910,777 66, an increase of some $30,000,000 during the year, with a prospect of some ten or twenty millions more being added before the next meeting of Congress. To prevent still larger deficiencies, the President recommends increased and specific duties upon imports, especially upon iron, sugar, wine, spirits, coal, etc.

The Postmaster-General estimates that for the coming year $6,290,000 will be required in addition to the $700,000 annually appropriated as compensation for postage for members of Congress and other departments of government, in addition to the revenues of the department collected for postage.

Almost last in the message comes the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which he says "one year since was deemed by wise and patriotic men, a visionary project. Since that time, the overland mail has demonstrated its practicability, and should private capitalists be found, willing to undertake so great a work, the President thinks, that under the war making power, Congress might rightfully aid in its construction.

The slaver *Echo* furnishes a subject for a lengthy history of the laws which compelled him to send the unfortunate prisoners on that vessel back to Africa. Commending the interest of the District of Columbia to the favorable consideration of Congress, and finishes by complimenting the National Legislature, for completing its business last summer long enoug before the close of the session to give him time to examine the bills passed before the adjournment, and hopes they will do the same again.

News by the Overland Mail.

We are indebted to the correspondence of the *Bulletin* for the following items of intelligence received by the overland mail:

DOUGLAS IN NEW ORLEANS.—*New Orleans*, Dec. 3.—Senator Douglas arrived at eight o'clock this evening. The hospitalities of the city have been tendered to him, and a hundred guns fired in his honor. He was escorted to the St. Charles by the Mayor and Aldermen, where he was called out and made a brief speech. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Douglas was welcomed by all parties, and will address the citizens on Monday. The *True Delta* nominates him for the Presidency in 1860.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN.—*New York*, Dec. 2.—The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was waited upon yesterday by a delegation from the Whig General Committee, and presented with addresses from that body and the Ashlander's Association. Senator Crittenden made, in reply, an eloquent address, declining their request that he would permit himself to be placed at the head of a national party movement declaring that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he intended hereafter to act not in obedienee to any party requirements, but in accordance with his own convictions of the public good.

ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.—Gov. Bissell has issued a proclamation, calling a special election, to be held on the 4th of January, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thos. L. Harris.

THE LATE MINISTER TO MEXICO.—Mr. Forsyth, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived at Washington on 30th November. The same day, Paulding Tatwall also arrived with the new Japan treaty and dispatches from Consul Harris to the State Department.

SENATOR SUMNER—The editor of the Boston *Advertiser* has seen a letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner to a friend in Milton, Mass., it is dated at Worms, November 8, 1858, in which Mr. Sumner speaks in encouraging terms of the state of his health, anticipating a speedy recovery. A week previously he had been in Munich.

CONVENTION IN KANSAS—A Territorial Mass Convention of the conservative element of Kansas Territory, for the purpose of organizing an apposition to the Republicans, assembled at Leavenworth on 29th November. The attendance was numerous, although only six counties were represented.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—The North Carolina Legislature have elected Gov. Bragg for the long term, and the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman for the short term, as United States Senators from that State.

NEAL DOW IN PORTLAND.—Neal Dow, author of the Maine Liquor Law, ran for Representative in Portland, Me., to fill a vacancy, lately. The Democrats cast their votes for a negro named Peter Francis.

SECRETARY CASS AND THE JEWISH BOY.—Secretary Cass has written a reply to a letter from a Jewish Rabbi in Philadelphia, touching the abduction of a Jewish boy by the Papal authority at Boulogne, and asking some expression of condemnation on the part of our government. The Secretary refuses to interfere in the matter.

MORE GRAPES. FIGS AND OLIVES.—The Commissioner of Patents has taken measures to obtain specimens and cuttings of grapes, figs, and olives of the Crimea, and also to procure a detailed information in reference to drying figs, raising currants. and the manufacture of oil and wine. The business will be intrusted to a competent agent.

Additional News by the Golden Age.

The *Golden Age* arrived on Tuesday Evening with New York dates to the 6th inst, and New Orleans to the 12th, bringing the latter in a little over fifteen days. We give the following as the most interesting items of news received by her.

SAILING OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The schooner *Susan*, with the Nicaraguan emigrants on board, sailed from Mobile Dec 9th. The Revenue cutter *Mc Clelland* made every effort to prevent her departure, but without effect.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.— enator Benjamin has represented to the Government a condition of things relating to this ronte which it deems highly satisfactory, and as affording a prospect of soon shortening greatly the time of passage to California.

THE STEAMER ECHO.—The judges of the United States Court at Columbia, S. C., in the case of the slaver *Echo*, declare that the law of 1820 is constitutional. The *Echo* prisoners have been remanded to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the court, on the charge of piracy.

A CARGO OF SLAVES IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah *Republican* of Dec. 11th, reports on good authority, that a cargo of Africans, from the coast of Africa, have been landed on the coast of this State. The *Republican* says they were brought from Africa, by the schooner *Wanderer*, and landed on the coast near Brunswick, Ga.

RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The South Carolina Legislature is discussing the re-opening of the slave trade.

MEXICO ASKING A LOAN.—A Mexican agent had arrived in Washington, bearing full authority to borrow five or ten million of dollars upon a pledge of Sonora lands.

VIRGINIA NOMINATION.—The Virginia Democratic State Convention on December 4th, after one of the most bitter contests ever known in the political world, succeeded in nominating a candidate for Governor in the person of John Fetcher. This is considered by some as a triumpn of Wise over Hunter.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN NEW YORK.—*N. York*, Dec. 7.—At the city election to-day, Robert T. Hawes, the Republican candidate, was elected Comptroller by 12,000 majority. He was supported by the American party. The Democrats had two candidates.

STATE NEWS.

REVIVAL AT CLEAR LAKE.—The Baptists are reported to have had a revival recently at Clear Lake. The number of persons belonging to this denomination in that region is said to be fifty-one. The Baptist almanac gives the number of communicants in the United States at 923,193.—*Napa County Reporter*.

LIBRARY.—The "Monterey Library Association," at Monterey, contains about 1,200 volumes, mostly historical works. It is the oldest established library in the State.

DEATH OF OSCAR CASE.—Young Case who was shot some time since, says the *Marysville Express*, by a passenger on a stage running in opposition to the one which Case was driving, died at Nicolaus, at 9 o'clock Friday Morning. It had been supposed at one time, and for several days, that he would recover, and for a while, that he was out of danger. The deceased was attended and nursed throughout his protracted sufferings by his affianeed bride, a young, interesting and noble hearted girl.

BRUTAL MURDER AT WILLOW STATION, OVERLAND ROUTE.—The man who had charge at Lone Willow Station (the second one the other side of Pacheco's Pass,) and his wife, were murdered by unknown persons some time on the 21st inst. The horses belonging to the Overland Mail Company were carried off.

CALIFORNIA STATE REGISTER.—We are indebted to the publishers, H. G. Langley and Samuel A. Morrison, for a copy of the California State Register and Year Book of Facts for 1859. It is an improvement on the volumn published by them last year, containing a much larger amount of valuable information. The work is well got up and should meet an extensive sale.

CITY NEWS.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The prisoners in the city prison, under the charge of the C hief of Police and his officers, were treated to a bountiful Christmas dinner by their keepers, on Sunday last. At the same time those confined in the county prison, under Sheriff Doane's care, were treated in the like praiseworthy manner by those in whose charge they are placed. We take pleasure in recording deeds like these, believing that benefits are alike conferred on those giving and those receiving.

DIED IN THE STATION HOUSE. — A poor man named Bunker, a cripple, and recently out of the County Hospital, was found by officer Rand last week, between 7 and 8 o'clock one morning, lying in a vacant lot on Davis steeet, exceedingly reduced by exposure and suffering, having evidently been there throughout the pitiless storm of the evening previous. Officer Rand had him conveyed to the station-house, called in Dr. McNulty, who rendered every assistance, but without effect, as he sunk rapidly, and expired soon after.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—A gang of Mexican thieves and burglars have been arrested in this city by the police, and a large quantity of stolen property recovered. Their names are Y. M. Fiago, Padilla, Jose Maria, Cicisco, Maggallanos and Rafael Delario, the latter an old State Prison convict.

MURDERED BY KING ALCOHOL — On Saturday evening, a man named Wm. Banning, was brought into the station house, by officers Horton and Wood, very drunk and boisterous in his conduct. He was placed in a dark cell, in which was confined two other culprits. Some time afterward, the wife of deceased, who had heard of his being arrested, sent a person to the station house to release him on bail, but in lieu thereof, the messenger returned to the devoted wife, with the appalling information of her husband's death.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—The Chief of Police, assisted by some of his officers, literally made a decent upon a party of gamblers last week. He made his entrance from the roof and caught them in the very act. We shall now see if the meshes of the law are strong enough to hold big fish as well as little ones, the parties arrested being rich, and well able to resort to all the trickeries of the law to escape punishment.

THE SABBATH.—Thus saith the Lord; Take heed to yourselves, and bear no burden on the Sabbath day, nor bring *it* in by the gates of Jerusalem; Neither carry forth a burden out of your houses on the Sabbath day, neither do ye any work, but hallow ye the Sabbath day, as I commanded your fathers. And it shall come to pass, if ye diligently hearken unto me, saith the Lord, to bring in no burden through the gates of the city on the Sabbath day, but hallow the Sabbath day, to do no work therein; Then shall there enter into the gates of this city kings and princes sitting upon the throne of David, riding in chariots and on horses, they, and their princes, the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem: and this city shall remain forever. But if ye shall not hearken unto me to hallow the Sabbath day, and not to bear a burden, even entering in at the gates of Jerusalem on the Sabbath day; then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched.—*Old Book.*

DR. PECK'S LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered this (Thursday) evening before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, in Mr. Lacy's church on California street.

Subject—"The Coming Age." Admission free.

CALIFORNIA CULTUIST.—The Culturist for December is received. This valuable periodical maintains the high standard of excellence which has placed it among the most excellent of its kind in the United States. To culturists of all kinds it must prove invaluable.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION.—The *Union* of Saturday contains an account of the newspapers published in the State from the first settlement of the Americans here down to the present time. It is compiled with great care, and must have cost the enterprising proprietors of that sheet much labor and expense. The account is so voluminous as to fill over one half of one of the large double sheet editions which they frequently issue, and is well worth a year's subscription to all those who take an interest (and what Californian does not) in the newspaper literature of this State. The *Union* is second to no paper published West of the Rocky Mountains for the extent and value of the matter it contains, and it is but truth to say that many of our citizens think it has not an equal in all California.

RECEIPT FOR POVERTY IN CALIFORNIA.—If you want to be poor, buy two brandy smashers each day amounting at the end of the year to $91 25, if bought at a bit house; smoke three cigars, $91 25; keep a big lazy dog, $50; a cat, $25; in all, the snug little sum of $257 50. Enough to buy seven barrels of flour, one hundred bushels of coal, one barrel of sugar, one sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, six pairs of shoes, two good magazines and a daily newspaper for a year.

WE would call attention to an article in another column on the dying testimony of Daniel Webster.

VEGETABLE WOOL.—Mr Holstein has sent us a sample of this new product, which he has succeeded in raising at the Agricultural Society's Garden. It resembles somewhat the pulu, found on Hawaii, and grows in a pod. We judge it might become equally valuable as an article of trade.—*P. O. Advertiser.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY NO MORE.—"This day," says the London *Times* of Sept. 1st, "will have a place in chronologies for another great event, but one which might almost have slipped from notice, for it looks to the past. To-day the East India Company ceases to hold a place among states and sovereignties. Like the many princes whom it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and titles, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The company has been only a name and an income; or only adding to those what India herself supplied to her conquerors—the modest offers of information and advice. But as the great Mogul no longer exists, even in name, the East India Company has now wholly ceased from political existence. This day Queen Victoria becomes the sovereign of India, without any fiction or tradition of the past coming between her and her just titles."

BLESSINGS OF RELIGION.—Lady Huntington had sold all her jewels to build a chapel at Brighton. Some years later, she was in perplexity how to raise money for a chapel she wished to build at Birmingham. She was accustomed to keep in her house the sum of £300, to defray the expenses of her funeral; and it was her wish to be buried in white satin. This money was considered so sacred that on no account, was it to be touched. On this occasion, she said to Lady Erskine, her friend and companion: "I want £300; I have no money in the house but that for my funeral; for the first time in my life I feel inclined to let that go." Lady Anne said: "You can trust God with your soul—why not with your funeral?" The Countess took the money, and the very day she did so, a gentleman, who could know nothing of the circumstances, sent her a check for precisely £300.—*Memoirs of the Countess of Huntington.*

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—After the surrender of Cornwallis, as the vanquished troops were marching out with cased colors, and drums beating the sad sound of defeat, Washington said to his troops;

"My brave fellows, let no sensation of satisfaction for the triumph you have gained induce you to insult a fallen foe; let no shouting, no clamorous hurraing increase their mortification. It is sufficient satisfaction for us to witness their humiliation. Posterity will hurrah for us."

Yes, reader, so say I. If we have done great things, done well, posterity will hurrah for us. It is unmanly to triumph over a fallen foe. It should be enough for us to witness their mortification. And we should remember, too, that perhaps after all we have not accomplished half we thought we had. "Rejoice not when thine enemy falleth, neither let thy heart be glad when he stumbleth, lest the Lord see it and it displeaseth Him." So says the word of God. Brethren, is the custom of the world, even among too many professing christians, in regard to this matter, generous, manly, christian?—*Christian Mirror.*

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SUGAR

G. J. Benson has recently secured a patent in England for an improvement in the manufacture of moulded sugar, which consists in the removing the syrups or liquids in which the crystals have been formed in the usual manner, and simply substituting or mixing therewith clear liquor or syrup, produced from refined sugar. This is well mixed with the crystals of sugar, and the proportion of liquor is such that the mixture will just run from a spoon. The process may be performed in a vacuum pan, or ordinary open pan, or a pan in which streams of air may be blown, or in any other suitable manner that will mix the whole intimately together.—*Scientific American*

FEDERAL REVENUES.

The returns of the Federal Treasury for the quarter ending September 30, 1858, show a very unparalleled state of affairs, indicating the rapid approach of the new loan. The returns of the year, to June 30, 1858, were as follows:

	Loans—T. Notes.	Misscellaneous.	Lands.
1857		926,122	3,829,486
1858	$23,716,300	1,254,232	3,513,716

	Customs.	Total.	Expenditure.
1857	$63,775,905	68,631,513	66,557,596 38
1858	41,789,720	70,273,869	73,368,190 39

The expenditure here given is less than the payments, on account of the redemption of the public debt, being the actual current outgoes of the government, including the interest on the public debt. The chief feature is that the reduction in the Customs was replaced by loans, but the amount in the Treasury was so reduced that a loan of $20,000,000 was authorized, since the Department holds as a rule that not less than $5,000,000 can be kept in the Treasury to meet current operations. Of the new loan $10,000,000 was negotiated, and the results of the first quarter for the year 1859 are as follows, as compared with the corresponding quarters of former years:

	Loans.	Miscellaneous.	Lands.
1856		$355,810	892,380
1857		296,641	2,059,449
1858	$10,605,200	959,987	421,171

	Customs.	Total.	Expenditure.
1856	20,677,740	21,925,481	21,101,101 00
1857	18,573,729	20,929,819	21,762,746 00
1858	13,444,520	25,230,879	20,698,054 00

The current expenditures of the quarter have exceeded the current revenues by $10,405,000, which has been borrowed, and the Treasury at the close of the quarter had fallen to $10,868,934. This amount, by the operations of October, was further reduced to $7,889,250, being a reduction in round numbers of $3,000,000, and leaving on hand only $2,889,000 in excess of the sum held to be the minimum sum for Treasury use, The custom's revenue for the December quarter is always small. For three years it was as follows:

Quarter ending December 31.	1856	$14,243,414
" "	1857	6,287,723
" "	1858—estimated	7,500,000

There is now little doubt but that the operation of the December quarter will swallow up at least the whole of the remaining sum in the Treasury, as well as the remainder of the authorized loan, and that Congress will be called upon immediately to authorize a fresh one. In the last year $40,000,000 will have been added to the national debt to make good the deficient income, and as much may be required for the coming year, the current expenditure of which, independent of the debt, will be over $80,000,000; and even if business should so revive that the customs may be placed at the old figure of $64,000,000, there will still be a deficit of $10,000,000; but that restoration will hardly take place, while, on the other hand, there will be no reduction of expenditure. Neither philosophy or experience can lead us to look for any diminution of outlay; on the other hand the expenses will be continued by every possible mode that will lend aid to party politics, and give direction to the popular mind.

Congress has then before it to stop the deficit—to increase the revenues to meet growing expenditures, and to provide the means of liquidating the debt, principal and interest. There are three modes indicated:—1st, Direct taxation; 2d, To assess the expenditure on the States; 3d, To revise the Tariff so as to produce more revenue, or in such a manner as to encourage the foreign markets for domestic produce, in order that larger returns may be made subject to tolls. The two first modes are, under our institutions, subject to grave political considerations. On them hang the whole question of the balance of power between the Federal and State governments. Direct taxation, under Federal officers, is, in an economical point of view, the true policy; it is the cheapest and most efficient mode not only of supplying means but of checking expenditure. When the tax gatherer goes into a Congressional district and demands money of the farmers, as the direct consequence of the vote of their representative, that representative will be very cautious how he lends himself to the swindling schemes that have run away with the Federal money; but the machinery of taxation once established and operating in the hands of the Federal Executive, will so gradually concentrate power in its hands that State rights will become jeopardised and the system endangered. To assess, on the second propositian, the wants of the Government upon the States would be at once to destroy the Federal Government. Factious States would refuse or neglect to pay, and the system would be at an end.

There remains the Tariff, and "revenue" was, by the policy described by the tariff of 1846, to be the sole legitimate object of a tariff. A large party sought, however, and will seek, to engraft "protection" upon it as an object. It is obvious, however, that the only mode of getting a sufficiency of revenue from the customs is to base it upon the exports. Take the articles which we sell and examine the productions of the countries which purchase them of us, and then adjust the tariff at a rate that will give the most revenue without checking trade, and have no regard to any other consideration. Thus, cotton is to be sold, and the countries which buy it produce certain articles with which they pay for it. The better the market there is for those things in the United States, the more readily will they buy cotton. The market for their wares must be encouraged by low duties. The articles of flour, corn, provisions, &c., are to be treated in the same way. The result will be a largely increased trade and an improved revenue—*U. S. Economist.*

JAPAN.

Japan, properly speaking, is a large island Empire in the North Pacific off the coast of China, consisting of an archipelago, comprising three large, mountainous and volcanic, islands—Niphon, Kiusiu and Sikok—and an immense number of smaller islands. Of these lesser islands the principal are Sado, Tsousima, Awadsa, Taneegasima, Yki, Yakesima and Osima, with the groups Okisima, Gotusimo and Kosikisim, forming Japan proper; and the large island of Yesso, North of Typhon, and separated from it by the Straits of Tsugar, or Matsmia, with the South half the island of Tarakai, Krafto or Saghalin, and the larger and more Southern Kurile Islands forming a dependency called the principality Matsumae. The Bonin-Sima and Lew-Chew also form dependencies. The following summary gives the extent of the Japanese empire, including all these dependencies:

Area of Japan proper	116,405	square miles
Area of dependencies	43,312	" "
Total	163,717	" "

The population is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000; the mean of the two estimates being, perhaps, nearer the truth.

The principal or more important towns of the Empire are:

On Niphon—Yedo (or Jeddo,) Mijako, (or Kio,) &c.
On Kiusiu—Nangasaki, Saga, Korkurn.
On Sikok—Simoda, Kotsi, Takamutsi, &c.
On Yesso—Hokodadi, Matsumae, &c.

The interior of the Country is unknown to foreigners; but it is represented to be, in many parts sterile—agriculture being compulsory, and under a system of sumptuary laws long known to exist in Japan.

The natural productions of this vast Empire are various and valuable. Its mineral riches include gold, silver and copper. Sulphur and nitre abound; coal is found in the greatest abundance; and precious stones, including sapphires, agates, jasper, cornelians and even diamonds are obtained in different parts of Japan.

The mulberry tree grows in the greatest perfection, and dispenses food to myriads of silk-worms. Cloths, stuffs, cordage, &c., are manufactured from the paper tree (*Kadsi.*) The varnish tree, (*cerusi*,) yields a milky juice, employed in varnishing articles—an art which has attained to such perfection in Japan, that the English language has adopted the name of the Empire itself to signify the highest perfection in the art of varnishing. Besides these, there are numerous other valuable trees indigenous to Japan, among which may be classed the bay-tree, the camphor-tree, the fig-tree, the cypress-tree, all of which are made subservient to the wants and luxuries of the Japanese; and should commercial intercourse ever be freely opened with that Empire, could be made available in supplying most valuable export staples.

Hemp, cotton, rice, and every variety of cereals, some of them abounding with superior farina, are extensively and successfully cultivated. Rice is the principal food of the natives, and that raised in Japan is said to be the best grown in all Asia.

The silks, muslins and cotton goods are manufactured with superior skill. Indeed, in several branches of handicraft the Japanese have no rivals. This is especially true, as respects their ingenious and elegant carving in wood, ivory, pearl and fish-bone.

By the laws of Japan, all intercourse is forbidden between the Japanese and foreigners, though for a long period of time the Chinese have been permitted to carry on a limited trade at Nangasaki. The number of junks engaged in the trade yearly is limited to four. The trade consists in the exchange of broadcloths and wollen stuffs for lacquered wares, copper, and other produce and manufactures.

The Dutch have been also permitted to send two vessels annually to this port for purposes of trade. The merchandise imported by the Dutch consists chiefly of wax, spices, ivory, iron bars, quicksilver, glassware, musk, sapan-wood, sugar, piece goods and woolens, which they exchange for copper, camphor, silks and lacquered goods, wax, pitch, wheat, and Japanese manufactures.—*Washington National.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The port of the Iloilo, in the centre of the Southern group of the smaller Philippine Islands, has been open to foreign trade by the Spanish Government, and is probably destined before long to become well known in commercial enterprise, although at present there are scarcely half a dozen merchants or shipowners here who ever heard of the place. Iloilo or (Iloylo) is the chief port of the small but fertile island of Panay, which contains a population of about 700,000 inhabitants, and together with the neighboring islands, of which it is expected to be the commercial depot, the population may be estimated at two millions. Besides varieties of eastern produce, of lesser importance, with which we are familiar from our connection with Singapore. Iloilo is expected eventually to export largely sugar and hemp, and thus open a direct trade not only for shipment of raw produce to England. but for importing and distributing among the neighboring islands a proportionate amount of British manufacturers.—*Times.*

TANNERIES.

According to the official statistics there are 6,263 tanneries in the U. S., of which the South has about one-third. Pennsylvania alone has nearly one-sixth part of the whole number, or 1089. The Southern States rank in the following order:—Tennessee has 394; Virginia, 341; Kentucky, 275; North Carolina, 151; Alabama, 149; Missouri 148; Georgia, 140; Maryland, 116; Mississippi, 92; South Carolina, 91; Arkansas, 51; and the other Southern States a less number each. The entire capital invested in all the tanneries in the land is $18,900,557, the number of skins in them being 2,658,065, and the number of sides of leather counting up 12,257,940.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 23d, at the residence of F. W. Macondray, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, James Otis to Miss Lucy H. Macondray.

In this city, Dec. 24th, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. Alburrus Billman to Miss Mary Ann Magnes, all of San Francisco.

In Grace Church, San Francisco, Dec. 21st, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Charles A. Bush to Eliza A. Fields, all of San Francisco.

In Auburn, Dec. 23d, by the Rev. C. D. Cushman, Hon. Benjamin F. Myres, District Judge, to Miss Ella J., Eldest daughter of Wm. McDaniel, Esq.

At Downieville, Dec. 20th, by Rev. Wm. C. Pond, Mr. Owen Evans to Miss Margaret Lowell.

At Georgetown, ElDorado county, Dec. 24th, J. L. Rugg to Amelia A. Shuber.

At Nevada, Dec. 23d, Barnett McLain to Victoria Johnson.

At Columbia, Dec. 21st, by Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Samuel Dealy to Miss Anna Maria Carr, all of Columbia.

In this city, Dec. 25th, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Frederick Smith to Miss Sarah E. Frost, daughter of Walter Frost, Esq., Woburn, Mass.

In this city, Dec. 27th, by Rev. Dr. Peck, Alexander Eaton to Miss Martha Jane Lockwood, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 25th, James H. Watkins, a native of Yorktown, Virginia, aged 31 years.

At Sacramento, Dec. 24th, George Parker, printer, aged 28 years, a native of Mass.

At Sacramento, Dec. 24th, Maria A., wife of W. W. Upton, aged 40 years.

At Nicolaus, Sutter county, Dec. 23d, Oscar Case, aged 24 years.

At Michigan Bar, Dec. 22d, Mr. John Davis, aged 22 years.

At Guasmas, Mexico, Nov. 30th, of fever, Edward T. Peabody, a resident of this city, and assistant Engineer of the commission for the survey of Sonora, aged 34 years.

At McCartysville, Santa Clara county, Dec. 22d, Frances, wife of John W. B. Laird, formerly of Illinois, aged 35 years.

At Benicia, Dec 13th, Benjamin West, aged 47 years.

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Things Not Generally Known.

THE GRAY MARE WILL PROVE THE BETTER HORSE.—Mr. Macauley says that this proverb originated in the preference usually given to the gray mares of Flanders over the finest coach-horses of England. The line occurs in Prior's Epilogue to Lucius, in Hudibras, and the Marriage of Wit and Science, which dates from 1569.

TAILORS' "CABBAGE."—The word cabbage, by which the varieties of *Brassica* are now called, means the firm head or ball that is formed by the leaves turning closely over each other; from which circumstance we say the cole has cabbaged, the lettuce has cabbaged, the tailor has cabbaged. Arbuthnot, in his *History of John Bull*, says: "Your tailor, instead of shreds, cabbages whole yards of cloth." Hence arose the cant-word applied to tailors, who formerly worked at the private houses of their customers, where they were often accused of *cabbaging, i. e.* rolling up pieces of cloth, instead of the lists and shreds, which they claimed as their due.

ARTESIAN WELLS. — These overflowing wells were named from having been long known and used in the province of Artois, in France. Thus, imagine a somewhat basin-shaped bed of sand, chalk, or any rock of a porous nature, to lie upon a stratum of clay, impermeable to water, and to be covered by another stratum, equally impermeable. The former bed, being saturated, to a great extent, by the water which flows into it from the higher and exposed edges—a hilly region, perhaps, where rain falls in abundance—becomes a reservoir, which, if an opening is bored down into it, through the overlying clay, will discharge its waters upwards, with a force determined by the level at which they are kept in the reservoir, the rate at which they can percolate through its substance, and the size of the orifice; and in proportion as this reservoir is tapped by the borer, must the supply it affords, on its upper margin, be diminished.

ORIGIN OF AMBER.—Amber is found in many countries. It is particularly abundant on the shores of the Baltic; but is also found in Sicily, the Indian Seas, China, Siberia, North America, Madagascar, &c. The following facts show that the origin of amber goes back to the tertiary epoch, and that it is to be assigned to a resin, which flowed from the trunks of certain trees at that era: 1st, We find amber in beds of tertiary lignites, in the form of numerous fragments, lying between the trunks of amber trees. It is true that this substance has never been found adhering directly to any of the trunks; but the position of the fragments seems to admit of no doubt. 2d, The analogy between copal and amber evidently indicates a similar origin. Their consistency, their color, their nature, and the fact that they both enclose organic remains, prove this resemblance; and concur in showing, that amber, like copal, and many modern resins and gums, has flowed from the trunk and branches of a vegetable. It is probable that the large and irregular masses are the produce of the trunk, that the smaller ones have come from the branches, and that those which have a slaty structure have been formed by a series of layers. The roots probably produced none. The great quantity thrown up by the Baltic Sea is probably owing to the existence of a considerable bed, situate in the southwest quarter of the present basin of that sea, towards 55 degrees north latitude, whence the winds convey it by diverging to the different points of the coast of Prussia. This must have been the principal place where Baltic amber was formed, and the site of the forest which produced it This forest probably flourished on a low island, which marine currents, issuing from the north, subsequently submerged and destroyed.

MALACHITE—Is considered, by Sir Robert Murchison, to be a wonderful subterraneous incrustation, which was produced in the stalagmitic form, during a series of ages, by copper solutions, emanating from the surrounding loose and porous mass, and trickling through it, to the lowest cavity, upon the subjacent solid rock. At the bottom of one of the shafts of the copper-works of the Ural, 280 feet deep, there was found, a few years since, an enormous mass of Malachite, sending off strings of green copper ore; it was estimated to contain 15,000 poods, or half a million pounds of pure and compact Malachite. This fine emerald-green mineral is extensively used for veneering and inlaid work; its value, when manufactured, is upwards of three guineas per pound, and a square foot of finished work generally contains at least two pounds and a half.

ANTIQUITY OF SHEEP ON THE EARTH.—No unequivocal fossil remains of the sheep have yet been found in the bone-caves, the drift, or the more tranquil stratified newer pleiocene deposits, so associated with the fossil bones of oxen, wild boar, wolves, foxes, otters, beavers, &c., as to indicate the coevality of the sheep with those species, or in such an altered state as to indicate them to have been of equal antiquity. Wherever the truly characteristic parts, viz: the bony cores of the horns, have been found associated with jaws, teeth and other parts of the skeleton of a ruminant, corresponding in size and other characters with those of the goat and sheep, in the formations of the newer pleiocene period, such supports of the horn have proved to be those of the goat. No fossil horn-core of a sheep has yet anywhere been discovered; and so far as this negative evidence goes, we may infer, that the sheep is not, geologically, more ancient than man; that it is not a native of Europe, but has been introduced by the tribes who carried hither the germs of civilization in their migrations westward from Asia.—*Prof. Owen's Lecture before Society of Arts.*

THE CAP OF LIBERTY.—After the death of Cæsar, we are told, in the *Life of Cicero*, that the conspirators marched out in a body, with a Cap, as the ensign of Liberty, carried before them on a spear. There was a medal struck on the occasion, with the same device, which is still extant. The thought, however, was not new; for Saturnus, in his sedition, in 263, when he had possessed himself of the Capitol, exalted a cap also on the top of a spear, as a token of liberty to all slaves who would join with him; and Marius used the same expedient to incite the slaves to take arms with him against Sylla. For slaves to wear the cap was a prize.

NEW VARIETY OF SUGAR CANE. — Mr. Armstrong informs us that a new kind of sugar cane is growing at Waldapa, on Maui, which differs from the common, in that it has never been known to blossom. It grows to an normous size and height, stalks of 17 feet being not uncommon. What its value is for making sugar we do not learn, and should be glad to have some further information in regard to it, from any person wh may be acquainted with is variety. Since wrting the above, we notice the existence of the cane is alluded to in Mr. Wyllie's Address before the Bible Society. A gentleman informs us, that, at an elevation of several thousand feet above the sea, the cane seldom blossoms. Walkapu, however, is located only a few feet above the sea.—*Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.*

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Corn Meal,	Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts,
Corn Starch,	Oat Meal,
Cheese, of New York or California,	Peas, Split,
do. Swiss or Sap Sago,	Pork, Pearl Barley,
Eggs,	Rice, whole or ground,
	Salt, in boxes or bags,
	Sago,
	Tapioca,
	Tongues, Smoked,
	Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.

Apple, dried,	Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots,
do. fresh in cans or bottles,	Lemon and Orange Peel,
Almonds,	Limes,
Assorted French preserved fruits	Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American,
Assorted American do	Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound,
Barberry Sauce,	Quinces, Preserved,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,	Pine Apple, in tin,
Citron, dried or preserved,	Raisins, Malaga or Sultana,
Currants, Zante,	Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
do. Pie Fruit,	Strawberries, Jelly and Jam,
Currant Jelly, English and American,	Tamarinds, in glass,
Chow Chow,	Tomatoes,
Chinese Preserved Ginger,	Whortleberries,
Canary Seed,	Walnuts.
Dried Peaches, New York and Chile,	
Figs.	
Honey, in cans,	

Spices, etc.

Allspice, whole or ground,	Irish Moss,
Broma,	Isinglass,
Currie Powder,	Mustard, French in oil,
Cayenne Pepper,	do English, dry,
Caraway Seed,	do California, do.
Cream Tartar,	Mace, whole or ground,
Cloves, whole or ground,	Nutmeg, whole or ground,
Cinnamon, whole or ground,	Olive Oil,
Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa,	Pepper, whole or ground,
Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c.	Salaratus,
Ginger, Gelatine,	Sage, Thyme and Majoram,
Hops	Super Carbonate Soda,
	Worcestershire and all other English Sauces.
	Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'.

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.

Anchovies.	various other brands,
Capers,	Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian,
Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom,	Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co..
Corn, in cans,	Pepper Sauce,
Clams, do.	Sardines, Tomatoes,
Chicken, do.	Vinegar, pure Cider,
English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly,	do imitation do.
Lime Juice.	do from pure Los Angeles Wine,
Lobster, do	do from English Malt for table.
Olives, French and Spanish,	
Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and	

Oils, Candles, etc.

Alcohol,	mon, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound,
Burning Fluid,	Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut
Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Com-	Lard and Mustard.

House-Keepers' Utensils, etc.

Brooms, Whisks,	Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue,
Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting,	Mops,
Buckets or Pails,	Matches,
Baskets, Boards, wash,	Mincing Knives,
Boxes in nests for house stores,	Mats,
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Bread Boards,	Potato Mashers,
Bread Bowls,	Rolling Pins,
Butter Prints,	Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor,
Bath Brick,	Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield,
Bean Pots,	Sal Soda,
Butter Pots,	Sieves, Iron and Brass,
Coffee Mills,	Tubs of all sizes,
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Clothes Lines,	
Cans for oils, syrups, &c.	
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Jugs,	

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Prices Low, and Qualities Guaranteed. oc23-3m

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GOLD OF THE & OWN DIGGING,
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Ready for Casing.
no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

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Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,
Eureka,	Indpendence Hill,	

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Ousley's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	Slate Range,
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
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DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
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jy18] [6m

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MANILA CORDAGE,
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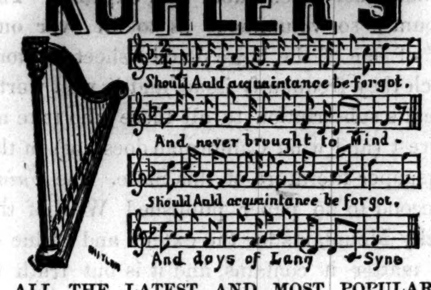
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R. R. R.

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One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
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IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.
WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,
Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY
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Screens of any degree of Fineness,
Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

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